ANNEX C
WARNING

I. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

The Commonwealth of Kentucky is subject to major emergencies and disasters such as earthquakes, tornadoes, flash flooding, high water, droughts, fires, hazardous materials spills, mud/rock slides, terrorist attacks, civil disturbances and the possibility of nuclear attack that may strike with little or no warning. Due to these possible emergencies and disasters, a warning system was developed that will help minimize the potential for loss of life or substantial loss of property.

II. MISSION

To disseminate information to government officials and ultimately to the public concerning a prediction or occurrence of natural, man made, technological, terrorist weapons of mass destruction (WMD) attack, conventional or nuclear war incidents that could result in loss of life, hardship, and suffering, or extensive property damage.

III. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

A. The Kentucky Division of Emergency Management (KyEM) has the primary responsibility to receive and disseminate the nuclear attack and severe weather warnings to local jurisdictions through the local 24-hour warning point after they receive it over the National Warning System (NAWAS). The local warning point will then implement the local warning plan.

B. KyEM Operations and Recovery Branch will relay all alerts and warnings that affect any part of the Commonwealth of Kentucky to the KyEM Area Manager, who may relay them to the local EM officials.

C. The Kentucky Office of Homeland Security will advise KyEM of U.S. Department of Homeland Security threat levels and actions that need to be taken for forwarding to the 24 hour warning points and State Agencies.

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. The State EOC is the Primary Warning Point for the state and will provide factual and rapid alerting to key state officials and local governments within the Commonwealth of an impending emergency or disaster that could result in possible loss of life, extreme hardship and suffering or extensive property damage. Kentucky State Police headquarters Communication Center in Frankfort is the Secondary Warning Point.

B. The National Weather Service will transmit severe weather “watches” and “warnings” over the weather satellite service to subscribers within the state and local governments. They will also broadcast these “watches” and “warnings”

over the NOAA Weather Radio system in the area affected by the “watches” and “warnings”. The weather service alerts the State EOC and Kentucky State Police of these watches and warnings.

C. Local and State agency personnel, who are trained in severe weather spotting, will report directly to the nearest weather service office when they detect severe weather. Otherwise severe weather may be reported to the nearest law enforcement agency, local EM office, KyEM Area Manager office, State Police post, or the State EOC.

D. The NOAA Weather Radio may be used to disseminate alerts and warnings that are not weather related. When this situation develops, the State EOC is the primary contact point. KyEM must authenticate all requests for broadcast of alert or warning messages that are not weather related. See Appendix C-1.

E. The Emergency Alert System (EAS) will be used to provide “alerts” and “warnings” and emergency information to the general population. KyEM will activate the Kentucky EAS from the State EOC anytime a large area of the state could be or is affected by a major emergency or disaster. Local warning plans must include procedures for contacting local EAS stations and procedures for authenticating emergency messages to be broadcast.

F. National Warning System (NAWAS)

1. The United States Air Force North American Defense Command (NORAD) with headquarters at Colorado Springs, Colorado, is responsible for protecting the nation against air attack. To provide advance air raid warning information, the Air Force maintains an extensive detection network. This system includes air control and warning radar systems in the United States and Canada.

2. When NORAD Headquarters receives information, it is evaluated. If the situation warrants, the information is then given to the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (USDHS) Attack Warning Officers who are assigned to NORAD Headquarters.

3. Under existing statutes USDHS is responsible for the dissemination of warnings of enemy attack to the civilian population of the United States. The USDHS Attack Warning Officers assigned to the National Warning Center, etc. disseminate warning information over the National Warning System.

4. The National Warning System (NAWAS) has two national terminals located in Kentucky. One is at KSP Headquarters and the other is at the State EOC. The state part of this system connects all the KSP posts, all the National Weather Service offices in the state, the Fort Knox EOC, the US Enrichment Corporation Plant in Paducah, the State EOC, and local EOC at Louisville. KyEM acts as net control and will relay any national level initiated alert or warning to all terminals on the state system. KyEM, supported by KSP, then relays the message to the local warning points in each county by radio, or

telephone, as time permits.

G. The USDHS National Radio System (FNARS), that is located at the State EOC, can be used to receive alerts or warning and emergency information from the national level. This system has the capability to work on teletype, data, voice or Morse Code. This system provides communications between the State EOC, the FEMA Region IV EOC in Thomasville, GA, and other State EOCs.

H. Local Warning Systems. Each local jurisdiction is responsible for the following actions:

1. Providing a terminal point with 24-hour coverage, to receive the warning information: the warning point.

2. Developing a siren system for alerting the people of the political subdivision through the use of fixed and mobile sirens.

3. Educating the public as to the meaning of the siren signals.

I. Siren signals shall be used as follows.

1. Attention or Alert Signal. Public warning devices may also be used to get public attention in times of imminent peacetime emergencies. The signal shall be a three to five minute steady tone. It will mean, “Turn on you radios and listen for emergency instructions”. Explanation and instructions to the public will be given when this signal is used.

2. Attack Warning. The attack-warning signal shall be a three to five minute wavering tone by sirens, or short blasts on horns or other devices. The attack warning means that an actual attack on this country was detected. Take protective action immediately. The attack warning signal will be used for no other purposes and have no other meanings.

3. Testing of Sirens.

a. NAWAS will follow the Standard Test Procedures in FEMA NNOC Manual 0009.

J. All levels of government will use the following terms for severe weather.

1. Severe Weather Watch. Atmospheric conditions indicate severe weather is possible, but has not occurred.

2. Severe Weather Warning. Weather conditions with the potential to cause serious property damage and possible loss of life have developed. For example, in a tornado warning, a tornado was sighted. It may continue and cause further damage. A Flash Flood Warning means heavy rains/melting

snow may cause flooding and damage.

K. Frankfort State Government. KyEM has developed a State Government Warning System (SGWS) to provide weather warnings and other emergency information to State Cabinets.

L. National Response Plan

1. Emergency Support Function #2 (ESF #2), Communication Annex, of the National Response Plan is to assure the provision of federal telecommunications support to federal, state and local response efforts following a Presidential declared emergency, major disaster, extraordinary situation and other emergencies under the federal plan. ESF #2 supplements the National Plan for Telecommunications Support in Non-Wartime Emergencies.

2. ESF #2 will coordinate federal operations to support federal, state and local telecommunications requirements. ESF #2 will coordinate the establishment of required temporary telecommunications in the impacted area that received a Presidential declaration. Support includes governmental furnished telecommunication, commercially leased communication and services provided under authority of federal law and regulations.

M. Operation Readiness Phases.

1. Preparedness Phase.

a. Develop warning operating procedures.

b. Develop system of determining warning resources available and needed.

c. Develop system of providing warning to all citizens.

d. Recruit personnel.

e. Insure all personnel concerned are familiar with their responsibilities.

f. Take part in tests and exercise as requested by state authority.

g. Upon instructions from the KyEM Director, or representative, shift to Response Phase.

2. Response Phase.

a. Increased Readiness Period.

1) Complete all steps not yet completed under Preparedness Phase.

2) Review and update warning annex.

3) Alert personnel needed to implement warning annex.

4) Carry out any heeded training.

5) Insure all warning devices are available.

6) Prepare to keep records of workers made available, work undertaken and hours worked.

7) Upon instructions from the KyEM Director, or representative, shift to Emergency Operation Period or return to Preparedness Phase.

b. Emergency Operation Period. (Natural, Man-made or Technological Emergency or Disaster)

1) Sound the warning.

2) Conduct life saving and damage limiting operations.

3) Upon instructions from the KyEM Director, or representative, shift to Recovery Phase.

3. Recovery Phase.

a. Support life saving and damage limiting operations.

b. Survey organization for the cost of preparing for, conducting and returning to normal operations.

c. Revert to Preparedness or Response Phase.

d. Critique operation for updating plan and standing operating procedures.

e. Finalize records of incident.

N. All emergency operations will be carried out in uniformity with KyEM EOC SOP.

1. Increased Readiness Levels will be initiated by KyEM based on information furnished by the federal government or outside sources. The required actions are explained in Annex D of this plan.

V. ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT

A. State and local government and private organizations provide administrative support.

B. Access to the communications center will be restricted to the personnel required to operate the systems during any major emergency or disaster or exercise operations.

C.

VI. GUIDANCE PUBLICATIONS

National Warning System Operations Manual, FEMA NNOC Manual 0009.

VII. APPENDICES

A. C-1 NOAA Weather Radio for Emergency Use

B. C-2 NOAA Weather Station Map

APPENDIX C-1
NOAA Weather Radio for Emergency Use

Counties or areas which NOAA Weather Radio messages and/or warning alarm shall be transmitted over specific NOAA Weather Radio Transmitters.

Under the transmitter locations below are listed the counties or portions of counties in Kentucky which NOAA Weather Radio messages shall be broadcast and/or warning alarms transmitted:

Louisville
Breckinridge
Bullitt
Hardin
Henry
Jefferson
Larue
Meade
Nelson
Oldham
Shelby
Spencer
Trimble
Washington

Somerset
Adair
Casey
Clinton
Cumberland
Green
Hart
Laurel
Lincoln
Marion
Metcalfe
McCreary
Monroe
Pulaski
Russell
Rockcastle
Taylor
Wayne
Washington
Whitley

Evansville, IN
Daviess
Henderson
Hancock
Hopkins
McLean
Ohio
Union
Webster

Covington
Boone
Bracken
Campbell
Carroll
Gallatin
Grant
Kenton
Mason
Owen
Pendleton

Ashland
Boyd
Carter
Elliott
Greenup
Johnson
Lawrence
Lewis
Martin

Pikeville
Pike

Bowling Green
Allen
Barren
Butler
Christian
Edmonson
Grayson
Hart
Logan
Monroe
Muhlenberg
Simpson
Todd
Warren

Mayfield
Ballard
Caldwell
Calloway
Carlisle
Crittenden
Fulton
Graves
Hickman
Livingston
Lyon
Marshall
McCracken
Trigg

Elizabethtown
Hardin

Lexington
Anderson
Bath
Bourbon
Boyle
Clark
Estill
Fayette
Fleming
Franklin
Garrard
Harrison
Jessamine
Madison
Menifee
Mercer
Montgomery
Nicholas
Powell
Robertson
Rowan
Scott
Woodford

Paintsville
Floyd
Johnson
Magoffin
Martin
Pike

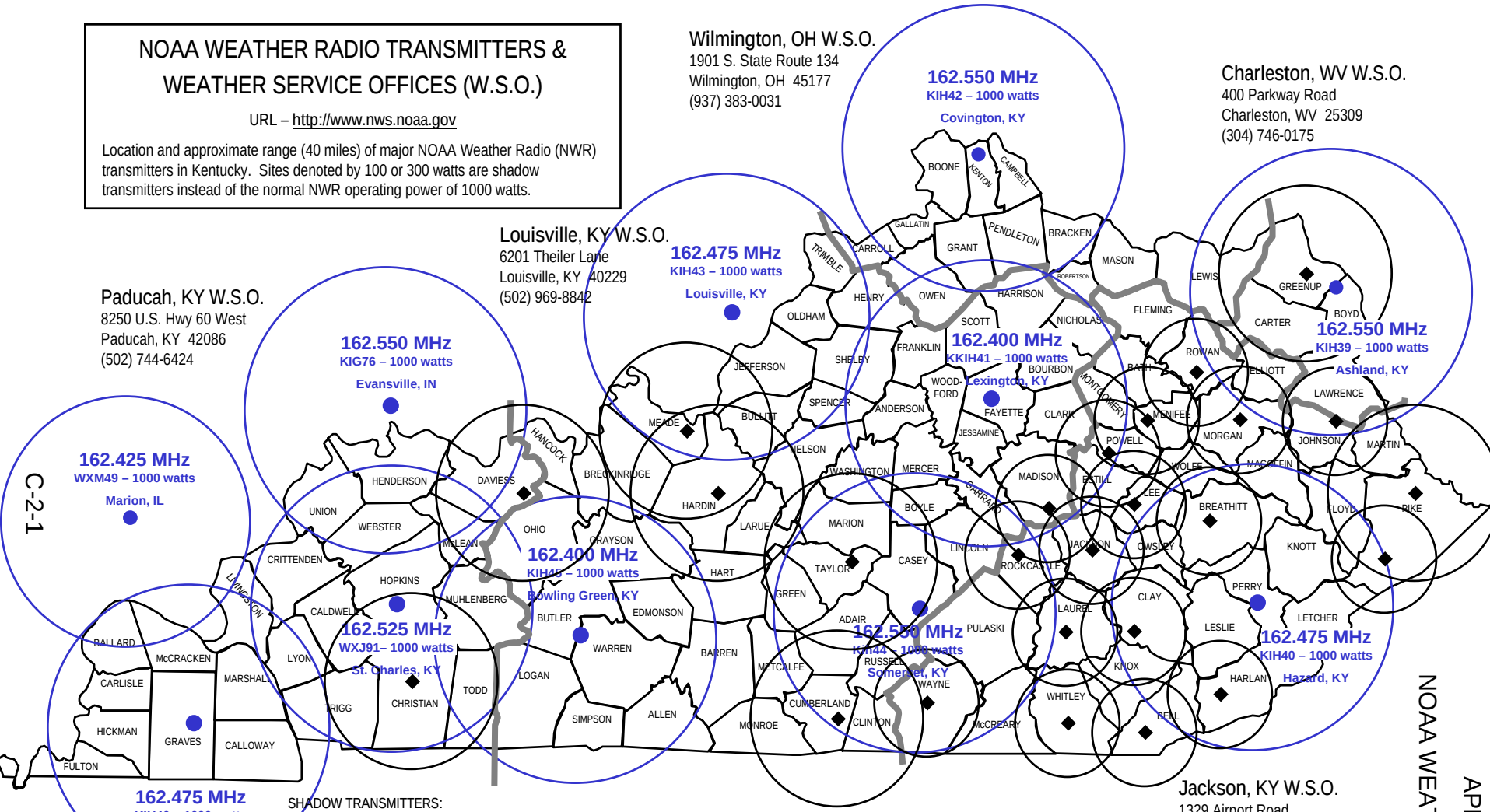
Madison County
Madison

Hazard
Bell
Breathitt
Clay
Floyd
Harlan
Jackson
Knott
Knox
Lee
Leslie
Letcher
Magoffin
Morgan
Owsley
Perry
Pike
Wolfe

NOAA WEATHER RADIO TRANSMITTERS & WEATHER SERVICE OFFICES (W.S.O.)

URL – http://www.nws.noaa.gov

Location and approximate range (40 miles) of major NOAA Weather Radio (NWR) transmitters in Kentucky. Sites denoted by 100 or 300 watts are shadow transmitters instead of the normal NWR operating power of 1000 watts.



SHADOW TRANSMITTERS:

Beattyville WWG67	162.500	Jackson WWG26	162.425	Paintsville WWG28	162.525
Burkesville KZZ62 (300 watts)	162.475	London WWG65	162.475	Pikeville WWG69 (300 watts)	162.400
Campbellsville KZZ63 (300watts)	162.525	Madison Co. KIH41A	162.525	Pineville WWG62	162.525
Ekron KZZ64 (300 watts)	162.450	Manchester WWG66	162.400	Phelps WWG81	162.500
Elizabethtown KIL43A (300 watts)	162.550	McKee WWG64	162.450	Stanton WWG61	162.550
Flatwoods WWG69	162.400	Monticello WWG80	162.425	West Liberty WWG79	162.450
Frenchburg WWG63	162.475	Morehead WWG71 (300 watts)	162.425	Williamsburg WWG78	162.500
Harlan WWG68	162.450	Mount Vernon WWG70	162.425	Whitesville KZZ61 (300 watts)	162.475
Hopkinsville KXI26 (300 watts)	162.450				

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Adair
Casey
Clinton
Cumberland
Green
Hart
Laurel
Lincoln
Marion
Metcalfe
McCreary
Monroe
Pulaski
Russell
Rockcastle
Taylor
Wayne
Washington
Whitley

Evansville, IN
Daviess
Henderson
Hancock
Hopkins
McLean
Ohio
Union
Webster

Covington
Boone
Bracken
Campbell
Carroll
Gallatin
Grant
Kenton
Mason
Owen
Pendleton

Ashland
Boyd
Carter
Elliott
Greenup
Johnson
Lawrence
Lewis
Martin

Pikeville
Pike

Bowling Green
Allen
Barren
Butler
Christian
Edmonson
Grayson
Hart
Logan
Monroe
Muhlenberg
Simpson
Todd
Warren

Mayfield
Ballard
Caldwell
Calloway
Carlisle
Crittenden
Fulton
Graves
Hickman
Livingston
Lyon
Marshall
McCracken
Trigg

Elizabethtown
Hardin

Lexington
Anderson
Bath
Bourbon
Boyle
Clark
Estill
Fayette
Fleming
Franklin
Garrard
Harrison
Jessamine
Madison
Menifee
Mercer
Montgomery
Nicholas
Powell
Robertson
Rowan
Scott
Woodford

Paintsville
Floyd
Johnson
Magoffin
Martin
Pike

Madison County
Madison

Hazard
Bell
Breathitt
Clay
Floyd
Harlan
Jackson
Knott
Knox
Lee
Leslie
Letcher
Magoffin
Morgan
Owsley
Perry
Pike
Wolfe

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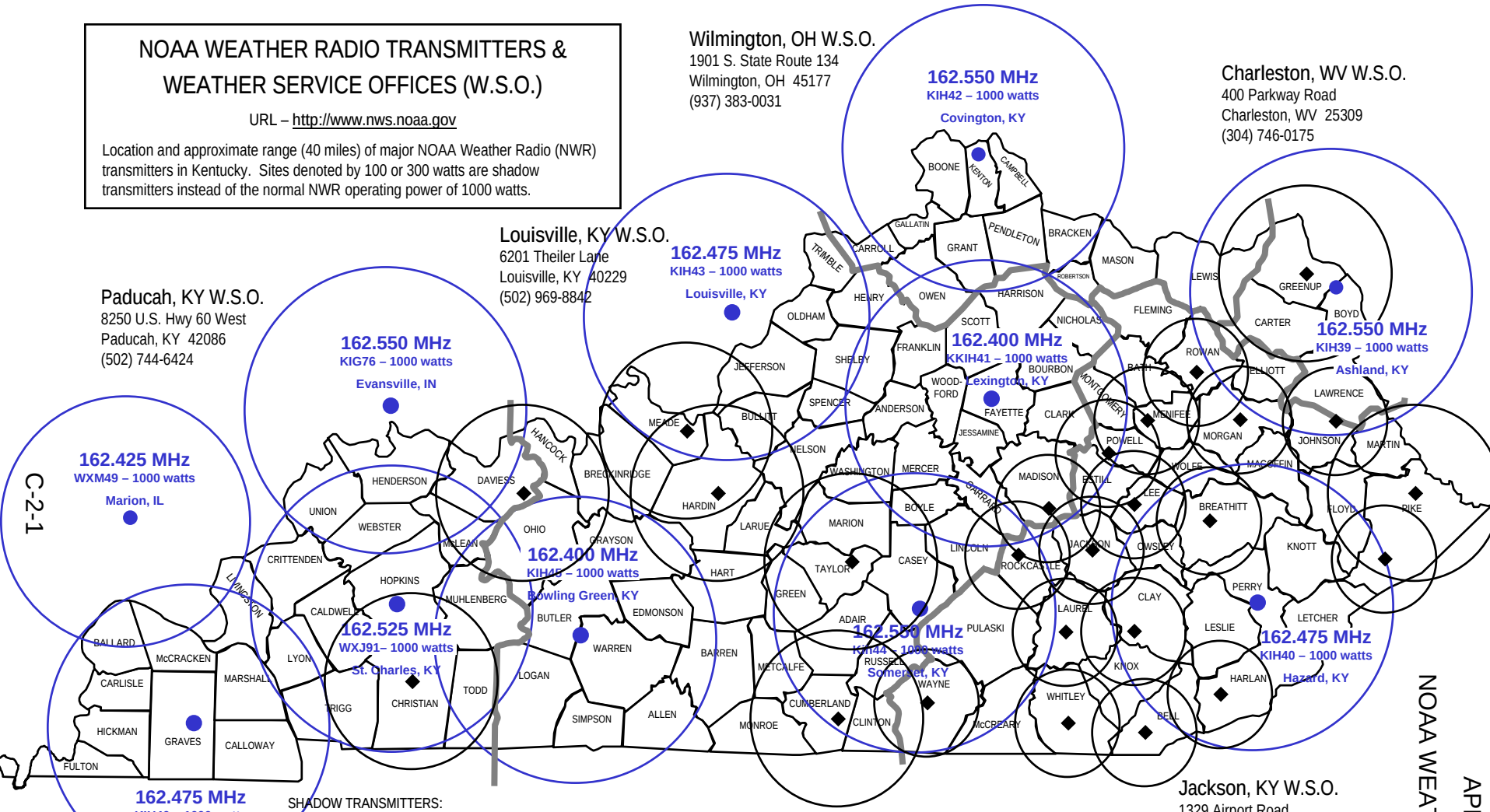

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